INTERESTING FROM MEMPHIS.

Crowds of Memphians Taking the Oath of Allegiance.

Col. Slack, of Indiana, Bracomes Military Commandant.

Dealing in Confedera'ce Notes Prohibited ..

THE CITY PEACEFUL, AND QUIET.

THE "GOOD OLD TIF (ES" RETURNING,

Our Memphis Correspondence. Marnis, Tenn., June 14, 1862. perioded by Colonel S' mck as Military Commandant— Governor Johnson I Aspected—Change of Sentiment Re-gracing the Union Tr peope—Hore Judge Swayne Treated a Loyal Irishman- Coionel Stack Prohibits Dealing in Confederate Shin plasters—Scieure of the Navy Yard— Business Fulling | Into Its Old Channels—Cotton and Sugar Being St at North—Supplies Arriving—An Espe dition to White River Contemplated, de. The fall of Me mphis, one of the hottest of all the hot-

neds of secessi an, has produced many anomalies in the nistory of the rebellion. New Orleans has been far flag waved over the two cities; yet at its capture, was turbulent and many expected to see it laid has lost not a single edifice, slang. While the city had for months been under tial law, the Union commander has not ise of force, and perceive, rather than feel, that ue strength and vigor. All this is due

complied with. Not a cask of sugar or a bale of cot-can be shipped North without a permit for that pur-

be. In St. Louis, and other cities ciately arrested, and it would seem but proper that such should be the case here. Colonel Fitch, the commanels of Memphis, and it was only after the most earsering of the above oath. He is superseded to day by onel Slack, of the Forty-seventh Indiana, and it is ped that hereafter we shall have a more vigorous rule.

Some of the so-called Unionists of Memphis wish to cirike out the clause which declares the authority of the United States paramount to that of any individual State, and, while assuring us that they are warm friends of the Union, aver with velienence that the authority o the State of Tennessee cannot be everruled by anything that may emanate from Washington. This is pre-cisely the ground on which Tennessee was log-rolled Union, and it is strange that loyal citi, zens should be found to support it. The far ther south we go the warmer we find the advecacy of State rights, and rarely do we hear it from any but the friends of secession. The Memphis have so loudly and persistently preached then bessey that even the few remaining friends of the Union

Governor Andy Johnson is bourly expected to arrive The gapera that ten and twenty days ago were hurring the most bitter anothemas at the Northern troops, and applying its them without distinction the most opportunities entitlets in their ocabularies, are new load in their praises of the Indiana and Illimois treops, and express warm appreciation of Col. Fitch's "conciliation" policy. Two weeks ago Col. Fitch was characterized as a worthless and unprincipled officer, with not a single quality to recommend him for the command of a regiment. Till the day Memphis was occapied by our forces the wilest abuse was heaped upon all who had come ferrard to the support of our cause. Real the following from the same prints at present, and note the contrast. Such a change has not been known-time the freaks of the Paris ournals in commenting upon Napoleon's movements in the teneral service and those formed in the Northern and Eastern States, to the favor of the former, in whom they think they say mistaken but igness teneral engineers in the federal service and those formed in the Northern and Eastern States, to the favor of the former, in whom they think they say mistaken but igness commines, and not either funate abolitionists or the willing advocates of a greening despetism.

"For those reasons it is that the Illinois and Indiana soldiers, democratic and virtuous, however they may be considered dupes, are, nevertheless, looked upon with far less average try our people than would other troops which might have exampled our city; and their general bearing among us gest far to inatify the feeling of partial favor with which our people regard them, in the belief that 'we can get along while, they and Colonel Fitch arration level."

We loarn that the constitution, Union and the free may atten of the Missiesippi river, are the avowed objects for which the Orthwestern froops are fighting. Tempessee was large Union, in sentiment. She has all ever's struggled for constitutional liberty, and in her Bill of Rights she declares the fees navigation of the Missiesippi must be forever secur The gapers that ten and twenty days ago were burling the most bitter anathemas at the Northern troops, and

ed by the ties of blood, interest and destiny. The Northwest is a vast country, and is occapied by a brave and chivairous neople."

While approving the rule of Colonel Fitch, the papers, and many of the would-be Unionists of Memphis, manifest a mortal terror at the approach of Andy Johnson, and him that they have no need of the presence of the stauch old feisand of the republic. What he will do on his arrival cannot yet be determined, but it is probable that he will repeat his course at Nashville, where he brought the noisy fratient of the Union as the Mayor of hemphis, John Park, has the reputation of he against of the Union as the Mayor of Memphis, John Park, has the reputation of Memphis could be, and so far he has thrown no clustroica in the way of the Provost Marshal. Possibly he thinks of the fate of Mayor Morre, of New Orleans, and is not anxious to enculate the course of the latter individual. The Recorder (Judge Swayne) is a violent traiter, and has undeavored, with great success, to prove himself an ass. You have already seen his refusal to held court in accordance with a request from Colonel Fitch that nothing in the holding should recognize the existence of the so-called Confederate States. A day or two since this worthy perceived an or prishman in friendly conversation with a Union soldier in a street corner bear Court square. The effending Coit was at once arrested, fined thirteen dollars for the offence and terror into the calaboose. Hearing of the case, the support the classes of the

rishman and the arrest of the Judge. The first part of the order was carrief, out, and the man set at liberty; but before Judge Swayne could be placed in limbo the execution of the latter clause was stayed by comband of Colonel Fitch. Had the like occurred in New Orleans under "Picayune Builders" jurisdiction, Judge Swayne would have been lucky to get off with ten yevrs in Port Jackson. The Common Coancil and police force of Memphis will not be harmed by a little purification, and on Monday next are to have the pleasure of taking the oath of aliegiance.

Colonel Slack this morning issued the following with reference to the currency of the confederacy:—

SENERAL ORES S—N.O. 3.

HEADQUARRES UNING STATES FORCES, MEMURIS, Tenn., Juse 13, 1862. }

Hereafter the dealing in and passage of currency known as "Confederate acrip" or "Confederate notes" is positively prohibited, and the use thereof as a circulating medium regarded as an insult to the government of the United States, and an imposition upon the ignorant and deinded.

All persons offending against the provisions of this

United States, and an imposition upon the ignorant and deiuded.

All persons offending against the provisions of this order will be promptly arrested and saverely punished by the military authorities. By order of

M. P. Evans, Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

The effect of the above will be to drive the worthless stuffout of the city much quicker than it would ordinarily disappear. At the moment our feet appeared above Memphis, more than a week ago, Confederate money fell to eighty per cent discount, and is now only taken by those who whal to bolster up the wasing fortunes of the Jeff. Davis government. The most of the money now in circulation is of the State Bank of Tennessee and the issues of the various railroads contering here. As the latter are at all times good for the payment of freight and passenger tariffs, they are more readily taken than

made in specie, the instructions of the merchant gave way to an excited carnestness, and his prices fell more than one-half.

The Navy Yard at this point has been taken into the possession of the United States, by order of Commodors Davis. It will be recollected that it was several years ago ceded to the city of Memphis by the federal government, and the various buildings have since been leased to private parties by the corporate authorities. In view of the fact that the machinery, and wintever else the yard contained, have of late been used to aid the rebelion, Com. Bavis very properly seized the whole concern in the name of the United States. Several buildings in it were burned at the time of our approach, all of them containing war materiel. The yard will probably be used for refitting our gunboats whenever disabled in cruising in this vicinity. The Confederate authorities did not use the yard for building purposes, but only for repairing and resitting boats and providing war supplies for the field. Their yard of construction was below the city, at a point known as Fort Pickering. The rebel gunboat Mailory, now up the Yazoo river, was built and launched there, and a second large boat was on the stocks at the time of our advont. The latter craft was set on fire and consumed, and nothing now remains save a small portion of her frame and a large quantity of timber designed for completing her. The boats of the fleet so essentially used up on the 6th instant were meet of them fitted up at New Orleans, but were partially paid for by Memphis money.

offered for a small quantity of coffee on one of our boats itsel up to the Arkanas shore. Then dollars were given for a pair of shoes three days since by one of the natives. These prices will become incidents of the past as soon as trade is fairly opened.

The Post Office will be opened and in full blast on Monday next. The clerks of the defunct Confederate Post Office in this city yesterday sent a delegation to the United States Poestal Agent asking that they be permitted to hold similar positions under the new regime. The agent asked if they were friends of the federal government, and, on being answered that they were not, he unceremonically showed the delegation the way to the door.

A gunboat expedition leaves here to-day for White river, and will take with it supplies for Gen. Curtis' army. It will ascend that stream as far as Jacksonport, and be absent ten or-twelve days. The rebuis have a guiboat and several transports up the White river, and it is the intention of the expedition to capture or destroy them. A junction will soon be made with Farragui's neet and the river thrown open to the Guiff. General Lew. Weilince's division is within eight miles of hemphis, and will arrive to-morrow. General Wallace has phis, and will arrive to-morrow. General Wallace habeen making a slow march from Corinth and repairing the rairoad on his way. The Memphis and Charlesto Rairoad will be in operation as far as torin h in ten converted days, and the Memphis and Ohio in about the

Newspaper Accounts.

[From the Memphis Argus, June 14.]

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

The river is inclined to raise a little. It is no doubt from some cause which we do not understand, as all the upper tributaries are very low add fa'ling, except the Ohio

which is not of sufficient importance to change the con-lition of the Mississippi at any time.

The Perry arrived yestercay with several companies of soldiers and a lot of freight for the Adams Express Sumpany. She let tast evening with a large number of tersons Northward bound.

There were but three gunbeats off the city last even-ing, besides the mortar boats.

Captains Jon. Able and Robt. Porsyth are expected in

Captains i an. Abia and Robt. Forsyth are expected in a sective to-day from Cairo.

Col. Markiaud, the mail agent here, ran as clerk on the Era, the first beat ever run in the Memphis and Cincinnati trade, twenty years ago.

The Victoria was steaming around last evening in the

The Victoria was steaming around last evening in the service.

The General's Price, Captain Williams, has gone regularly into service. Wonder if Captain W. is going to change the name of his boat? We see he has painted the name out on the wheelhouse.

The Autocrat was fired into as she was going down the Tennessee river a few days since. About one handred shots struck her. One man was daugerously wounded.

The Louisville Democrat thinks that every boat should be supplied with six-pounders to alarm the guerillas.

LARGE FORCES AT UNION DEPOT.

We learn that General Wallace's division had arrived t Union depot last evening. It is expected to arrive are to-day.

here to-day.

REINGE NOT DESPROYED.

The bridge over Hatchis river, four miles from Brownsville, was not destroyed, we learn, as first reported. A large force is at work repairing the Mebile and Ohio Railroad beyond Humbeldt, and it is asserted that the cars will be running on the Ohio road soon.

large force is at work repairing the Mobile and Ohio Railroad beyond Humbolit, and it is asserted that the cars
will be running on the Ohio road soon.

[From the Memphis Argus, June 14.]

GENERAL ORDER—NO. 1.

Handugalters United States forces, J.

Maneus (Tann.), June 13, 1862.

1. In pursuance of an order issued from the headquarters of this district, the undersigned hereby assumes the command of the United States forces at the city of Memphis.

2. The officers heretafore detailed and assigned to a particular position, or the discharge of any specific duty, will continue in their respective places until further or dered from the headquarters.

3. The commanding officers of regiments, detachments or squadrons, will make daily morning reports of their respective commands, between the hours of eight and nine officek, to these headquarters.

4. All persons leaving the cuty by any public conveyance, or te travel beyond the picket line on any read leading into the country, shall first procure from the Provent Marshall a pass, and said Provest Marshall hereby instructed not to grant peases to any one except in cases of urgent necessity, and requiring all persons receiving passes to take the eath of allegiance; and all persons violating this order shall be promptly arrested and destinestor future trial and publiment.

5. It is hereby enjoined upon all officers and soldiers of this command to see that the public peace is maintained, that the rights of persons and property under the constitution of the United States are protected; that the bessings of the government of our fathers shall be restored in all their private vigor and beauty; and, so far as can be done consistent with military rule, no one shall be assured in pursuit of their legitimate business, and all officers and soldiers violating this order shall be assured by the commanding officer of this post, and not inconsistent herewish, will be adhered to and rigidly enforced until otherwise ordered. By order of Colonel Commanding Post.

M. P. Evans, A. A. A.

M. P. Evans, A. A. A. General.

GENERAL ORDER—NO. 24.

GENERAL ORDER—NO. 24.

Headquarters United States Forces,
Mempires, June 12, 1862. J

No officer or tolorizing about by any guard or picket will be promptly punished. If the officers do not report and punish men guilty of such offences they shall themselves be arrented and punished.

No soldier or officer who pretends to have had property token from bits when ascent from his post and duty shall have permission to search for the same or have any redress.

Colonel Commanding Brigado.

THE "GOOD OLD TIMES" RETURNING.

[From the Mempire Avalanche, June 14.]

Int. spendent of the boats, armed and unarmed of the federal fleet, transports are going from and coming to our what fin such a way as to awaken a dim memory of the good old times. The Perry started this evening heavily lada with sugar and cottom. As unusual degree of animation prevails about the leve, and the schoes of the mallot hat again awakened the scho of the bing.

THE "GONCILIATORY POLICY."

THE "GONCILIATORY POLICY."

(From the Me, uphis Avalanche, June 14,)
Colone Stack, of India as, paving arrived, and on

ing Colonel Fitch, through seniority, we believe, it would seem likely that the power vested in the latter gen theman wil be transferred to the fruer. Should such be the case we sincerely trust he will continue the wise and conciliatory policy which has wen for totonel Fitch the esteem and respect of our people.

the enteem and respect of our people.

ANT -ABOLITIONISM OF THE UNION FORCES.

[From the Memphis Avalanche, June 14.]

The reader may remember that in our usue of yesterday we made some remarks on the anti-abolitionistic feeling which characterizes the Indiana troops, how under command of C kinel Fitch. A most pleasing illustration of the truth of those remark is afforded by an included which occurred here yesterday. Colonel A. Hodges, a wealthy and influential citizen of Arkanasa, residing, some twelve miles west of Memphis, missed six of his agroes, who effected their escape from his plantation, and presented themselves for admittance on the federal fleet. They were sternly refused, and forced to return home discomfied. The ready and liberal obstience to Colonel Fitch's published order is not only creditable to the discipline of the Colonel's command, but is most industrable evidence of the good faith in which it was assued. The continuance of such a course will do much to gain from our people for the men of Indiana a continuance and increase of the confidence they are well disposed to repose in them.

THE CITY.

even a nivery a place as mempins temporarily dell. The currency question is fast sottling itself. Rairroad money passes as excellent, and C. atederate money is still taken in moreantile and financial transactions. The market people, who now make people pay two prices for everything they eat, are very particular as to what they take, as if the high prices they obtain would still save them from ruin. But such will ever be the case when the growers of cabbage dabble in finance. The first federal cavalry force appeared on our streets yesterday. They were the advance guard of General Lew. Wallace's division, which is not far off. It is said that Pope, Buell and Grant are following Beauregard, and that General Haileck will soon make his headquan ters of Memphis.

A PEDERAL OPPICER SHOT.

[From the Memphis Argus, June 13.]

About ten o'clock last night a federal naval officer, while in one of the parlors at Puss Petty's bagnic on Main street, wasshot by John Forrest. Both had been in the parlor some time, and those who witnessed the firing say the parties had had no difficulty. Forrest was intexicated. The name of the efficer is Gilmore. The police and a federal guard soon entered the room and arrested Forrest, who was taken to the ficet.

Never since Memphis attained the dimensions of a city has as little demand existed for ice as at present. Some of our dealers in the article have full was chouses, and their daily siles amount to comparatively nothing. One dealer informs us that although at this time isas year h's sales amounted daily to between fifteen and twenty tons, now they scarcely reach a ton. Ice is receiving the cold shoulder this season.

Telegraphic Accounts.

Telegraphic Accounts.

The Board of Aldermen have adopted a resolution ask ederate scrip for sixty days. Colonel Slack has not yet secided, but it is understood that there is but little

About one hundred and fifty rebel officers and soldiers

given them it is only giving that much time for those treasonable currency, and then the very basis of the re-

which can only be sold new for Tennessee money, rather than do which the owners are disposed to ship their

TERRIBLE CATASTROPHE.

Falling of a Three Story Brick Building on Grand Street-Fifteen or Twenty Persons Buried in the Ruins-Two Killed and Three Badly Injured, &c. Between four and five o'clock vesterday afternoon terrible catastrophe occurred in Grand street, near the Bowery, caused by the falling of a large three story brick building, burying beneath the ruins some fifteen r twenty persons.

The accident occurred but a few moments past four

firemen of the Fifth district, to whom great praise is due for their unceasing efforts in rescuing many from their perilous situation, and saving several from almost

It seems that for the past two weeks workmen have been engaged in excavating the lot No. 207 Grand street, formerly occupied and used as a soap stone establishment. In order to secure a solid foundation for compelled to dig to a considerable extent under the four-dation of the adjoining building, No. 209. The contractor, who was superintending the work during the morning, had caused to be erected suitable props, sufficient, as he thought, to secure the safety of the side wail of No. 209. Notwithstanding the precaution taken, however, it seems dirt a cracking noise was heard, and instantly the side wall of No. 209 came down with a tremendous crash. burying beneath the ruins four of the workmen and a

fifteen men, some of whom were precipitated into the street, while others managed to save themselves by the open lot, with fortunately but little or no injuries. rear wall, has been carried away, and the contents of the three floors precipitated into the street.

The citizens in the immediate neighborhood, on hear-ing the crash, flocked in thousands about the ruins; but under Captain Williamson, soon secured order, and ren-dered the firemen all the assistance that laid in their power in rescuing those buried beneath the ruins.

The first taken out was a boy, named Honry Michael, residing at No. 161 avenue A. He was badly injured about the body, and was sent home in a carriage by Captain Williamson. The Gremen soon succeeded in removing from the rubbish two of the laborers, named Emanuel Lords and Peter Reatu. They were both conveyed to the New York Hospital, badly injured. One, it is presumed, will in all probability die of his injuries.

only are known to have perished. Their names are Thus. White and Thomas Dodwell. The body of the latter was recovered from the ruins about half-past eight o'clock last evening. The feet of the other man were discovered about nine o'clock; but up to a late hour last night the body had not been dug out.

The building No. 209 was occupied on the first floor by Peter Dolen as a coal office, and the upper floors by W. Wallaco, manufacturer of jowelry. To the members of Hook and Ladder companies No. 12

and No. 18, also Engine company No. 9 and Hose company No. 9, credit is due for the assistance rendered. The Coroner was duly notified, and will hold an inquest to-day on the bodies. The loss on the building No. 209 is estimated at about

The canal tolis from the o, ening of the season to June 15, 1862, foot up \$1,001 333. For the same time in 1861 they amounted to \$718,874—ag ingresse of \$372,459.

NEWS FROM THE PENINSULA.

Sharp Skirmishing Along the Lines of the Hostile Armies.

Heavy Firing in the Direction of James River.

Probable Gunboat Attack on Fort Darling.

Preparations for the Great and Decisive Battle Before Richmond.

Arrival of Captured Guerillas at Fortress Monroe,

Ac. FORTRESS MONROE, June 18, 1862

Everything is quiet here. The Eim City arrived this morning from White He rith about one hundred and fifty sick soldiers, who

with others from here, will be sent to Baltimore to mor

last, making fifty-four in all that have been captured Some of these men are farmers, in citizens' clothing, and others belong to the First Virginia cavalry, and are par-

who said that the rebel pickets on our left wing had ad vanced, and that they had accidentally strayed ove the lines. They are believed to have been spies sleepin in the swamp during the day and spying around

There is occasional skirmishing going on along the who! ines of the army of the Potomac; but a general engage ment is not anticipated for some days.

torm is looked for.

Two Union sutlers were captured by the guerillas on Friday. One had nearly five thousand dollars in New York money, notes and specie, and the other is said to have had ten thousand dollars. Having just been paid off by their regiments, they were bound North to obtain

on with the senior class of the United States Nava Academy on board.

The steamer Empire City sails for Port Royal

rrow with mails, stores and passengers.

Our Army Correspondence CAMP BEFORE RICHMOND, June 16, 1862.

The Final Day Hastening—Berdan's Sharpshooters—T

Pickets Pace to Pace-The Results of the Inte of a Flag of Truce, dc.

giving, as being unquestionably hard to beat. They fired ton shots each, four thousand shots altogether, at a tar-get one-eighth of a mile disiant. The average of the the centre of the target.

understanding exists at this place that there shall be no

come over an accusance a raw loss install of an excaminer.

"To what regiment do you belong "" inquired a member
of the Tenth North Carolina.

"To the regiment which thrashed Semmes' brigade,
just above here." was the reply.

"What was your loss?"

"One hundred and thirty-five killed and one hundred
and eighty-three wounded."

"You are a damned Yankee liar, and I don't want to
have anything more to say to you," said the irate rebel,
returning to his post.

During the day one of the men, while exploring the

have anything more to say to you," said the irate rebel, returning to his post.

During the day one of the men, while exploring the scene of the engagement, discovered in the swamp the bedies of eight robels, focluding a lieutenant, all in an advanced stage of decompositi n. Captain Randolph, in command of the outposts, sent a fag of true to notify the enemy not to fire while he buried them. They agreed, and as the detail crossed New Bridge fired a volely at them. Fortunately no one was injured by this piece of treachery. The bodies, of course, were left unburied.

the enemy are to be detail crossed New Bridge fired a velley at them. Fortunately no one was injured by this piece of treachery. The bodies, of course, were left unburied.

While your correspondent was gathering these items Captain Weeden's battery opened on a party at work in some rifle pits opposite. A well aimed abot went directly into it. "My God, my God, take me none," was distinctly heard. Such are the amusements of an afternoon in this unhappy land.

Signs of the Coming Battle—A Storm—A Lively Skir-mish—Severe Loss on Both Sides—Lieutenant Palmer Killed—More Skirmithing—Richmond in a State of

Revolt, de. The calm of the last few days previous to the raid of the rebel cavalry on the railroad at Tonstall's and at Garlick's Landing has changed, and, as day follows day, gives us warning of the terribie storm which cannot much longer be delayed-a storm which will alarm the world by its intensity and magnitude. I of course refer to the expected battle before flichmond. That the rebels ntend to fight, and that most desperatoly, has become settled fact among us here; and perhaps before this reaches you the great event will have taken place, as the pickets of each party are so near each other that skirmishes are occurring every few hours between them, rendering it almost impossible to delay the great battle much longer. On Sunday afternoon, about three ever witnessed. It did not last more than an hour and a half; but during that time it was very severe. The storm was preceded by a gale of wind, levelling many tents and trees with the ground. The thunder and lighttents and trees with the ground. The thunder and lightning appeared to be close upon us, and the raiff in torrents came pattering down in large drope. During
the beight of this the rebel pickets in force made an attack upon our pickets, driving them back upon their
reserve, which led to a pretty lively skirmish, in which
a tomber were killed, wounded or missing, nearly
bringing on a general engagement. The particulars, as,
near as I learn them, are as follows:—The Fourth regiment, Excession Heigade, General Sickes, under command of Major Moriarty, had relieved the First Excelsion
regiment of picket duty. When the storm came on the
rebots, taking advantage of it, made an attack upon our
pickets with a large fonce of cavairy and infantry. The
attacked roll lack upon their reserve, and, dopleying,
mut the enemy bravely, returning volley for volley.
About this timo General Sickies sent his aid and Acting
Assistant Adjutant General, its steamt Palmor, to learn
the extent of the skirmish, and to return at once and
report; but the pice follow had hardly arrived in reach
of the enemy's guns when he was picked out
(no doo'st by special order, as several shous
wore fired at him) and instantly killed by a
ball, which entered the right eye. Its arm was also
shattered and broken by a ball just below the clow
yound like was a very promising young man, twentytwo years of uge, unmarried, but was the only sen of a
widowed mother. He was a native of New York,
General Sickies has been vory unfortunate with his aids,
having lest two. Licutemant Laurier, who has but recently dued from the effects of wounds received at Fair
Oeks, was the first. Both young men were noted for
their bravery.

In the measuline our pickets had regained their equal
position, assisted by the Fifth New Jefrey Volunteers,
our loss is probably lifteen or sixteen killed, wounded
and missing, but sint of the enemy must far acceed ours.
The Indow gas and the or hard of the element of the sent mans of the elost on our side, but two or three more a ning appeared to be close upon us, and the rain in tor-

Lieutenant Palmer, aid to General Sickles.
Edward Audrew, Company D.

John McNeil, Company B.
Frank Hughes, Company B.
Michael Gilleather, Company G, badly in side,
James Gilleather, Company G, badly in side,
Joseph White, Company G, slightly,
MISSING.

Joseph White, Company G, Slightly.

Missung.

M. Moore, Company B.

Michael Keiden, Company D.

Alexander McCarthy, Company E.

Horace Wisson, Company G.

John Smith, Company G.

Michael Carrol, Company G.

Michael Carrol, Company G.

Captain William McCauley, Company H.

Ephraim Morse, Company J.

Taey are all from New York. Two rebels were captured—a lieutenant of cavalry and a corporat. I also learn that early this morning our pickets, under Captain Hopper, of the Fif h New Jersey, were compelled to fall back, the enemy appearing in large numbers.

Lieutenant Ward, of the Eighth New Jersey, Company G, was shot through the left temple and instantly killed, and Lieutenant Roberts, of the Fighth, wounded in the foot. The enemy suffered considerably.

Yet another attack occurred on our pickats of the Eighty, eighth New York, Colonel Baker, yesterday afternoon. Captain Smith, of Company A, was killed by a ball entering his saide. James E, Burus, sergeant, and Henry Mollen, private, were wounded. All residents of New York.

Contrabands who arrived this morning within our

ball entering his side. James E. Burus, sergeant, and Heavy Mollen, private, were wounded. All residents of New York. Contrabands who arrived this morning within our lines state that Richmond is in a state of revoit; that there is atmost a famine, and that the prisons are filled with the starving.

The Union Army Quietly Biding Its Time-A Skir mish-A

Deserter-His Statement-Contrabunds, &c.
Still awaiting and preparing for the final struggle shich shall deliver Richmond from the power and op pression of the rebel government, the Army of the Poto ing country and harass the straggling parties of the enemy and drive in their outposts daily. To-day a rather brilliant affair or this kind came off between a whom they came up at Ashland. The contest was short, who made a dush at them, killing four of them and making four prisoners. They also captured sixteen horses, and a wagon loaded with corn, which they were driving off. The party thoroughly scoured the country n that vicinity , but found no more rebel troops, as they had evidently taken the alarm and retreated to safer lo

had evidently taken the alarm and retreated to safer localities.

A deserter from the Eighth Georgia regiment came within our lines to-day. He is young and intelligent, and delighted at having made his salvation sure from further rebei thraidon. I am not at libertys to repeat all his statements; but it is not contraband to give publicity to his confirmation of the declarations of previous deserters, that there are thousands in the rebel army who, like himself, are disgusted with the war, and are eager toget out of it. Each day, he says, increases the general discribed in the relation with their leaders. Besides dissatisfaction there is great destitution in the army. He declares that the enemy will make a big stand at Richmond, and he is satisfied that if they are compelled to leave it they will not go away until the town is in ashes.

A hast of contrabands—thrity—the in number—came to-day to headquariers. They all tell the same story—which already has become more than a thrice teld tale—arowing a great deal of consternation in the Cunfederate capital, diaguet and sickness in the army, and that no soldier gets more than half rations, and these composed solely of pork and flour. Jeff. Davis, they say, is in Richmond, and army of theers and citizens will not let him go away until after the coming fight, having dotermined that, as he was instrumental in getting them into their present scrape, he must stay and holp all he can te get them out of it.

The health of our broops is improving. The present sickness is no more than when we were on Minor's Hill. Tariy this morning heavy firing was heard on our left. It is said to have come from the gunboats.

WHERE HOUSE, Va., June 18, 1862. Firing-The Bodies of Lieutenants Palmer and Warddences of the Raid-A Fight Expected-A Richmon Neustoy in Camp, &c.

etween this point and the main body of our army, was those bold dashes requiring the utmost courage The movement of the rebols and their de United States government a goodly sum. In effect, the rebels outflanked our army, and, although it was done sand. The affair has stimulated our authoritie being scoured by large bodies of troops. Thus far about forty prisoners have been taken, some of whom, it is hought, were the guilty parties in the affair of Friday

A brisk cannenade, lasting from ten A. M. yesterday until noon, was heard from the direction of the James river. It proceeded no doubt from the Union guiboat fleet now near Richmond. What the result was I did was its principal organ. until noon, was heard river. It proceeded no fleet now near Richme

A briek cannenade, hasting from ten A. M. yesterday until moon, was heard from the direction of the James river. It proceeded no doubt from the Union gumbont fleet now near Richmond. What the result was I did not learn.

The body of Lieut. John L. Palmer, late Acting Assistant Adjutant General to Reigadier General Stickles, who was killed in a skirmish with the enemy a few days ago, reached this place yesterday afterneon. It will be forwarded par Adams' Express to the relatives of the decased, who recide at No. 28 Fourteeath street, New York. The decased was a young man of great promise. He lost his life in a holy cause.

At the same time the body of Lieutenant John R. Ward, Company G. Eighth New Jersey Volunteers, also killed in a skirmish, arrived here. Both hedica were enablimed by Dr. Thomas Holmes, of Williamsburg, New York; and subsequently placed in elegant recewood colins. They will be forwarded from here this morning. The railroad from here to the grand army is now thoroughly guarded by strong bodies of troops, so that in future the rating the entemy in that direction may be classed among the list of supposed impossibilities.

About forty prisoners, captured in the last few days, arrived here last sewing, and were placed under a strong gnard. They were arrested by our scoute, and are charged with having participated directly and indirectly in the late railroad saurders. The party comprised old and young men, meet of them bearing the impress of having followed agricultural vocations. Some were in rebel uniform and others not. Like the majority of the rebel prisoners that have fallen into our hands, they have that identical unintelligent cast of countenance that impresses the Northern mind that they are readily made the days to the will leaders of the South. They appear stoild and indifferent as to their arrest. Sweet of them are quite communicative and declare themselves secessionists, with an abiding faith in the tripical party of the party of the second party of the process of the South Ten and the da

Miscellaneous Hems from Rebel Sources

Miscellaneous Reins from Rebel Sources.

UNION PHISONERS IN RICHMOND.

(From the Richmond Dispatch, June 16.)

Yesterday, about five o'clock, there arrived at the Confederate blates prison, Cary street, from the lower Chick-Hominy, via Rocketts, the following abolition prisoners, viz.—

James Medicath, Captain Company G, Forty-second New York.

First Lieutenant H. H. Masters, Fifty-fifth New York.

First Lieutenant John Paine, Forty-second New York.

First Lieutenant Charles B. Davis, Fifth United States cavalry.

First Lieutenant Wm. M. McLean, Fifth United States Abert P. Marren, Second Lieutenant, Sixth Pennsylva-

Adam Tran, Assistant Surgeon, Fifth United States Cavalry.

Besides the eleven officers, there were also brought in one hundred and forty-seven other prisoners and eleven pageres, eight of whom were slaves. The parties were

captured by General Stewart's cavalry, on the 13th of June, within the enemy's lines.

GENERAL CASEY'S IDEAS AS TO THE DISPOSITION OF THE MILITARY FORCE AFTER THE WAR. In the Richmond Dispatch of June 3 we find the following letter, purporting to have been taken from Gen. Casey's headquarters after the battle at Fair Oaks. We are not sure it was not written by Gen. Casey; but, to say the least of it, it is apportyphal:

thus placing an insurmounts 1- barrier to the shoces of that portion of the Union which would be most likely to rebel against the constituted authorities.

It is very extinct that in a realment is worth a straw with the Southern the base that the to retain that the barriers with the Southern of the that the total relation of the base that of the bayonet, and we would be to the other than the southern of the strain of the bayonet, and we would be to the strain of the bayonet, and we would be to the strain of the strain of the that relating prevaient a feet that the strain of the possession and control of them easy. I have the short to be, very respectfully, your chedlest servant.

BURIAL OF THE REERL GENERAL ASSET.

The late rebel General rutner Ashby was buried in Chariottesyille, Virginia, on the 5th inst. The following description of the appearance of his remains as he lay in state at the Farish House is taken from the Lynchburg Republican of June 9.—He lay there as if a gentle slumber had fallen upon him, his physiognomy indicating resultion, determination and himmess—heavy black eyes lashes and eyebows, long black and thick flowing beard and mustache, prominent forchead, showing quick perception and thought, dark complexion and an houset virginia face. He was about forty years of age.

A correspondent of the Lynchburg Republican, writing from Charlottesville, June 9, says:—After the services in the chapel the remains of General Ashby were conveyed to the University cemetery, and committed, "earth to earth, ashes to ashes, and dust to dust." Colonal T. G. Randolph and the professors of the University assisting in the ceremony. The grave was covered by the cavalry, and they fired several volleys over it, and there he will remain in the classic ground until the last tump shall aummon all to the general judgment. Our citizens intend

REBEL ACCOUNT OF THE WHEREABOUTS OF GENERAL

[From the Richmond Dispatch, June 16.]
While it seems to be certain that this officer has been sent to Fort Lafayette, no doubt exists that his forces have arrived at West Foint. They came down the Rappahannock on thirty transports, convoyed by war steamers. Gur generals are, no doubt, well aware of their arrival.

DEATH OF THE SECRETARY OF THE RESEL PROVI

DEATH OF THE SECRETARY OF THE REBEL PROVISIONAL CONGRESS.

From a letter to the Memphis Accionate, dated Richmond, June 9, we hear that Johnson J. Hooper, of Alabams, late Scoretary of the rebel Provisional Congress, died in that city on Saturday, the 7th inst. Mr. Hooper was, previous to the breaking out of the rebellion, editor of the Montgomory (Al.) Med. the organ of the American party in that State, and was widely known in the comic literature of the country as the author of "Simon Sogge" and other works of like character. He was a native of North Carolina, but settled in Alabams many years since, and first edited a weekly paper in Chambers county, Alabama. After a short residence in that county he was elected Solicitor (or Prosecuting Attorney) of the Circuit Court of that judicial district, and some of the best productions of his pen are descriptive of the scenes through which he passed in the early history of Alabama, while making his official "circuit." Originally he was a strenuous Union man and a democrat, though his erratic character never alliewed him to was its principal organ in Alabama. When the Provisional Congress of the rebels was organized, he was elected Secretary of that body, and moved with it to Richmond, whence the seat of government was changed, where he died. Hundreds in this city will recollect him as a kind, genial man, in whose society a few hours could always be pleasantly spent. Mr. Hooper was celebrated as a sportsman, and was always considered an authority in deciding questions that arise as to the proper prosecution of the various sports in which so many of our countrymen take delight.

IMPORTANT FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

Occupation of Cumberland Gap by Union Troops-Flight of the Rebels ties of the March, &c., &c.

The Secretary of War received to-day a despatch from Gen. Geo. W. Morgan, dated Camp near Cumberland Gap, It states that his army commenced its march at one

o'clock that morning, to attack the enemy at Cumberland Gap; but on their arrival it was found he had evacuated that very important position, his rear guard having left Gen. Morgan praises the conduct of his division in its He says that his cannon were dragged up the precisides of the Pine and Cumberland mountains by the aid of block and tackle, two hundred mea being em-

ployed on the ropes of a single piece. In his progress considerable skirm ishing with the ene my had taken place; but without any loss on our side. General Morgan highly compliments Generals Spears, Bayard and Carter, and Colonel De Courcy, brigade com-Joslyn; Capt. S. Lyon, Acting Topographical Engineer; Major Garber, Assistant Quartermaster; Captain G. M Adams, Commissary of Subsistence; and Lieutenants E. D. Saunders, C. S. Medary and Robert Montgomery,

Hon. Green Adams, the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department, received a despatch to-day from his brother, announcing that Cumberland Gap is in our possession. Since the beginning of the war Cumber land Gap has been in the possession of the rebels. They have eccupied there a fortified camp. The occupation of that important position, even without a fight, is re garded here as a great triumph.

A despatch from Gen. Morgan to Governor Johnson says :-- "We have the Cumberland Gap."

IMPORTANT FROM ARKANSAS.

The White River Expedition-Capture of a Rebel Stenmer-Another Naval Bat tle Expected, &c., &c.

ON BOARD THE GUNDOAT ST. LOU. WRITE RIVER CUT OFF, Ark., June 15, 1862. An expedition down the river pass reached here with-out a shot being fired. The tug Spitfire captured the greux. She had one hundred bales of cotton on board, said to be worth \$60,000. She has started for Memphis

with a prize orew on board.

The steamers Thirty-fifth Parallel, Judge Fletcher and soveral others are in India Bay; also the iron-clad gun-boat Arkansas, which ran down from Memphis in an unlinished state, and which is expected to effer battle

The Van Dorn, which escaped our fleet, is said to be

Fire in the lows State Prison.

Forr Manison, Iowa, June 16, 1862. The shops of the lowa State Prison were destroyed by fire this evening. The loss is estimated at \$10,000 to \$20,000. Insurance unascertalued.